

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

Christopher R. Murray,

Chapter 7 Trustee,

v.

**Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison
LLP,**

Defendant.

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Civil Action No. _____

TRUSTEE’S COMPLAINT

Christopher R. Murray, the Chapter 7 Trustee for Q’Max America Inc. (“QAI”), and Anchor Drilling Fluids USA, LLC (“Anchor”), and for the Bankruptcy Estate of Q’Max America Inc., and Anchor Drilling Fluids USA, LLC, files this Original Complaint against Defendant Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP (“Paul Weiss”).¹

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT

1. This action seeks to avoid and recover fraudulent and preferential transfers made by Debtor QAI to Defendant Paul Weiss between May 24, 2018, and May 24, 2020 (two (2) years prior to the filing of the above-styled bankruptcy case). Debtor QAI made transfers of at least \$3,049,713.49 during that time to, and for the benefit of, Defendant Paul Weiss by way of money transfers at times when Debtor QAI was insolvent. The transfers were paid pursuant to invoices issued to, and for services provided for, non-party, and 100% owner of Debtor QAI, Q’Max Solutions, Inc. (“QSI”).

¹ Citations to the Q’Max America, Inc. and Anchor Drilling Fluids USA, LLC’s bankruptcy case, Case No. 20-60030 (“Bankruptcy Case”) will be “Bankr. ECF No. 1.”

2. The Trustee may avoid and recover these payments as fraudulent transfers pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 547, 548, and 550 and Chapter 24 of the Texas Business and Commerce Code.

3. Debtor QAI had no legal obligation to make these transfers and received no benefit from making any of these transfers.

JURISDICTION, VENUE & AND CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

4. The Court has jurisdiction over this case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1334.

5. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1409.

6. The Trustee consents to entry of a final judgment by this Court in this matter.

PARTIES

7. Plaintiff is the duly appointed chapter 7 trustee for the Bankruptcy Estate of Debtor QAI. Plaintiff may be served with pleadings and process in this case through its undersigned counsel.

8. Defendant Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP, is a Limited Liability Partnership organized under the laws of the State of New York and may be served through its registered agent, The Partnership, at Attn: Managing Attorney, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019, or wherever it may be found.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

9. Debtor Q'Max America, Inc. was an independent oilfield services company focused on providing drilling fluids and solids control services to national and independent oil companies. Debtor QAI was based in Houston, Texas.

10. Debtor QAI failed to make payments on debt as it became due in early 2018. Indeed, Debtor QAI was making late payments to vendors from February 2018 onward. These late payments became progressively later over time.

11. On May 24, 2020 (“Petition Date”), Debtor QAI filed a voluntary Chapter 7 petition for bankruptcy under title 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, commencing bankruptcy case number 20-60030 in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Texas, Victoria Division. On the same day, Debtor Anchor filed a voluntary Chapter 7 petition commencing bankruptcy case number 20-60031 in the same court. Plaintiff was appointed as the chapter 7 trustee for both.

12. On May 27, 2020, the bankruptcies were ordered combined for joint administration.

13. Debtor QAI is owned by its parent corporation, Central Procurement Inc. (“CPI”).

14. CPI is a holding company that wholly owns Debtor QAI, Anchor Drilling Fluids USA, LLC (jointly administered in the bankruptcy), and C&A Grinding, L.L.C.

15. CPI is wholly owned by Q’Max Solutions Inc. (“QSI”). QSI is a holding company that wholly owns CPI, as well as complete or partial ownership over numerous other Q’Max related entities including:

- a. Q’Max Financial Holdings Inc.;
- b. Q’Max Canada Operations;
- c. Central Procurement Inc. (Barbados entity);
- d. Q’Max Middle East FZE;
- e. Q’Max Equidor S.A.;
- f. Q’Max Solutions Singapore Pte. Ltd.;
- g. India Project Office;
- h. United Q’Max Drilling Fluids Company Co.;
- i. Q’Max Arabian Oil & Gas Services Co.;
- j. Tri-Max Solutions Limited;
- k. Q’Max Solutions Holdings Inc.;

- l. Q'Max Servicios Administravos S.A. de C.V.;
- m. Q'Max Servicios Tecnicos S.A. de C.V.;
- n. Q'Max Mexico, S.A. de C.V.;
- o. Environmental Solutions for Petroleum Services – Free Zone – S.A.E.;
- p. SARL Environmental Solutions Algeria;
- q. Q'Max Servicios de Ingenieria S.A. de C.V.;;
- r. 1256760 Alberta Ltd.; and
- s. Q'Max do Brasil Solucoes do Petroleo Ltda.

16. Defendant Paul Weiss was hired by QSI, which is responsible for all of the above, to provide legal services to QSI.

Celina Carter Q'Max Solutions Inc. Energy Tower I 11700 Katy Freeway, Suite 200 Houston, TX 77079	NEW YORK <u>August 23, 2019</u> PLEASE SEND YOUR REMITTANCE TO PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON LLP 1285 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019-6064
IN ACCOUNT WITH PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON LLP	Ref. 356608 Taxpayer ID# 13-1662105
FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES rendered in connection with the following matters:	
Refinancing through July 31, 2019	\$106,168.50
Less 10% Discount	<u>(\$10,616.85)</u>
Subtotal	\$95,551.65
DISBURSEMENTS	<u>\$76.51</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$95,628.16</u>

17. While Debtor QAI was struggling financially, QSI was paying for its legal services from Defendant Paul Weiss through Debtor QAI's accounts. In other words, QSI was using Debtor QAI's accounts to pay for legal services that were of no, or almost no, benefit to Debtor QAI.

18. The legal services payments were significant. In total, Debtor QAI paid Defendant Paul Weiss over \$3 million for work benefiting and on behalf of QSI:

Payment Date	Payment To	Payment Amount
5/24/2018	Paul Weiss	\$43,918.31
6/7/2018	Paul Weiss	\$4,056.49
8/16/2018	Paul Weiss	\$36,251.54
10/5/2018	Paul Weiss	\$613,844.89
11/1/2018	Paul Weiss	\$2,849.49
12/27/2018	Paul Weiss	\$25,602.13
2/7/2019	Paul Weiss	\$17,701.33
4/4/2019	Paul Weiss	\$70,479.07
5/16/2019	Paul Weiss	\$45,410.40
7/11/2019	Paul Weiss	\$189,659.59
8/22/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
8/30/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
9/4/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
9/12/2019	Paul Weiss	\$99,940.25
9/19/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
10/4/2019	Paul Weiss	\$200,000.00
10/10/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
10/17/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
10/24/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
10/31/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
11/7/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
11/14/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
11/21/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
12/2/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
12/6/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
12/12/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
12/19/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
12/26/2019	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
1/3/2020	Paul Weiss	\$100,000.00
Total:		\$3,049,713.49

19. Because Defendant Paul Weiss was engaged by, and provided services to, QSI, all payments made by Debtor QAI to Defendant Paul Weiss were improper, as Debtor QAI did not benefit from any such services provided by Defendant Paul Weiss.

20. Despite knowing it did not benefit from the services provided by Defendant Paul Weiss to QSI, and knowing it was not obligated to proffer any payments to Defendant Paul Weiss because (1) no invoices were submitted to it, and (2) no contract between Defendant Paul Weiss and Debtor QAI existed, as the contract was entered into, by, and between QSI and Defendant Paul Weiss, Debtor QAI nonetheless transferred over \$3 million in payments to Defendant Paul Weiss, which it knew would prevent this money from going to its true creditors.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT

FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 548 AND 550

21. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all allegations of fact contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

22. The Avoidable Transfers made before the Petition Date are avoidable as fraudulent transfers under 11 U.S.C. § 548(a)(1)(A) because Debtor QAI made these transfers with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud one or more of its creditors. Indeed, numerous badges of fraud exist.

23. First, Debtor QAI did not receive adequate consideration for the transfers. Debtor QAI did not engage Defendant Paul Weiss. Debtor QAI did not receive work product from Defendant Paul Weiss. And Debtor QAI did not receive any other tangible benefit from the work performed by Defendant Paul Weiss. Yet Debtor QAI paid the bill.

24. In addition, Debtor QAI's financial condition was deteriorating before the transfers begun. As outlined above in paragraph 10, Debtor QAI was unable to make payments on debt as it became due in February 2018.

25. The transfers were also constructively fraudulent because Debtor QAI clearly received less than equivalent value. Defendant Paul Weiss provided services to Debtor QAI's parent, QSI, for which Debtor QAI paid the bill. As a result, Debtor QAI could not have received equivalent value for the transfer. Only QSI could have.

26. The Avoidable Transfers made before the Petition Date are avoidable as fraudulent transfers under 11 U.S.C. § 548(a)(1)(B) because:

- A. Debtor QAI made these transfers and received less than a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for such transfer or obligations, and in fact, received no value;
- B. Debtor QAI was insolvent on the date each such transfer was made, or such obligation was incurred, or became insolvent as a result of such transfer or obligation; and
- C. Debtor QAI was not personally liable for the debts satisfied by the Avoidable Transfers.

27. Under 11 U.S.C. § 550(a), the Trustee may recover the value of the Avoidable Transfers from "the initial transferee of such transfer of the entity for whose benefit such transfer was made." Defendant Paul Weiss was the initial transferee of the Avoidable Transfers. In the alternative, Defendant Paul Weiss as the entity for whose benefit such transfers were made. Therefore, the Trustee is entitled to avoid and recover the value of the Avoidable Transfers from Defendant Paul Weiss.

COUNT 2
TEXAS UNIFORM FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS ACT

28. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all allegations of fact contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

29. The Avoidable Transfers are avoidable as fraudulent transfers under TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 24.001, *et. seq.* (“Texas Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act” or “TUFTA”), which the Trustee incorporates pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 544(b)(1).

30. One or more creditors exist whose claims arose before some of the Avoidable Transfers for whom the Trustee can act.

31. Debtor QAI made the Avoidable Transfers for the benefit of QSI and/or Defendant Paul Weiss with the actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud one or more of its true creditors. These transfers exhibit badges of fraud. The Trustee incorporates by reference the facts set forth in paragraphs 13-17, *supra*, setting forth the facts supporting a finding that Debtor QAI had actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud. Accordingly, the Avoidable Transfers are fraudulent under TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 24.005(a)(1), and the Trustee may avoid and recover the Avoidable Transfers from Defendant Paul Weiss.

32. Debtor QAI made the Avoidable Transfers to Defendant Paul Weiss without receiving reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the Transfers. Additionally, when Debtor QAI made the Avoidable Transfers for the benefit of Defendant Paul Weiss, it (1) was engaged or was about to engage in a business or transaction for which the remaining assets of Debtor QAI were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction, or (2) intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that Debtor QAI would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due. Accordingly, the Avoidable Transfers are fraudulent under TEX. BUS.

& COM. CODE ANN. § 24.005(a)(2), and the Trustee may avoid and recover the Avoidable Transfers from Defendant Paul Weiss.

33. Debtor QAI made the Avoidable Transfers to the transferees for the benefit of Defendant Paul Weiss and QSI (1) without receiving reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the Avoidable Transfers, and (2) Debtor QAI either was insolvent when it made the Avoidable Transfers, or it became insolvent, partially as a result of the Avoidable Transfers. At the time of the Avoidable Transfers, (1) Debtor QAI's debts exceeded the fair valuation of all of its assets, and (2) Debtor QAI was generally not paying its debts as they became due. Accordingly, the Avoidable Transfers are fraudulent under TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 24.006(a), and the Trustee may avoid and recover the Avoidable Transfers.

34. Because the Avoidable Transfers were fraudulent under TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. §§ 24.005(a)(1) and (2) and 24.006(a), the Trustee may avoid the Avoidable Transfers to Defendant Paul Weiss under TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 24.008. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 550(a) and TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 24.008, the Trustee may recover from Defendant Paul Weiss the value of the Avoidable Transfers.

CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST

35. Once an entity becomes insolvent and can no longer continue normal business operations, its assets become a trust fund for the benefit of all creditors. *Tigrett v. Pointer*, 580 S.W.2d 375, 383 (Tex. Civ. App.—Dallas 1979, writ ref'd n.r.e.). Any assets that are transferred to or for the benefit of an officer, director, or owner are held in a constructive trust. *Southwest Livestock & Trading Co. v. Dooley*, 884 S.W.2d 443, 444 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1994, writ denied); *Donovan v. Rankin*, 768 S.W.2d 443, 444 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1989, writ denied). The Trustee requests that a constructive trust be imposed against all Avoidable Transfers

made to Defendant Paul Weiss.

TURNOVER OF PAYMENTS UNDER 11 U.S.C. § 542

36. All of the Avoidable Transfers made to Defendant Paul Weiss are property of the Bankruptcy Estate. The Avoidable Transfers are in a known amount. The Trustee seeks a judgment requiring the turnover of all Avoidable Transfers and all proceeds derived therefrom pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 542.

ATTORNEYS' FEES

37. The Trustee requests an award of his reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 24.013 and all other applicable law.

PRE- AND POST-JUDGMENT INTEREST

38. The Trustee seeks pre- and post-judgment interest on his recovery at the maximum amount allowable by law.

PRAYER

39. Accordingly, the Trustee requests the entry of a judgment against Defendant Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison consistent with the above-stated causes of action, including all actual damages, turnover, the imposition of a constructive trust, attorneys' fees and costs, pre- and post- judgment interest, and all such other and further relief to which the Trustee may be justly entitled.

Dated: May 20, 2022

Respectfully submitted

McDOWELL HETHERINGTON LLP

By: /s/Nicholas R. Lawson

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